



The Formation of Urban Traditions in Bukhara (From Ancient Times to the Years of Independence)

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Abstract: This article provides information about the formation and development of urban planning traditions in Bukhara. Over the centuries, many creative works were carried out in the ancient city of Bukhara during different dynasties. The city became known to the world as a center of knowledge and trade. Although the formation of urban culture in Bukhara was mainly developed from the time of the Soviet government, many mistakes were made during the construction of the city. First of all, natural factors were not taken into account in the construction of the city, especially the direction of the wind was not taken into account in the construction of residential and social buildings. This situation made it difficult to exchange air in these buildings. Secondly, not enough attention has been paid to the greening of the city, that is, to the establishment of the "green zone" in the suburbs. However, the created green zone protects the city located in the desert zone from various hot winds and salt dust storms. Thirdly, during the Soviet period, the practice of destroying many old buildings was used. In 1920-1960, most of the old courtyards, guzars, and architectural monuments located along the inner part of the ancient defense wall of the city were demolished along with the wall.

Keywords: kasaba, guzar, Tropical Institute, architectural monuments, Registan, economic infrastructure, dorulmuallimin.

The importance of cities in the history of the world is incomparable, and since ancient times they have made a great contribution to the development of mankind as centers of trade, crafts, science and culture. In particular, historical cities such as Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Termiz have occupied a worthy place in the system of international trade-economic, diplomatic and cultural relations.

Bukhara is one of the oldest cities in the world, and its past and culture are part of the history of Uzbekistan. The city of Bukhara, which has long been one of the major commercial centers, is located in the south-west of Uzbekistan, in the lower reaches of the Zarafshan River. In 1970, in the course of archaeological research in the city, it was found that there was a fortification on the site of the city of Bukhara in the first millennium BC [1; B.7].

In the early Middle Ages, prosperous oases were surrounded by high and thick walls several hundred miles long to protect them from external enemy invasion. The defensive wall surrounding the territory of Bukhara at a distance of 336 km was known as "Kanpirak". According to Narshahi, this wall was built in 783-831 [2; B.112]. In the 6th-8th centuries, the city was the capital of the

Bukhara principality. In 709, it was annexed to the Arab caliphate. By the end of the 9th century, Bukhara became one of the major cultural and religious centers of the Muslim world.

According to Ibn Havqal, an Arab geographer and traveler who was in Bukhara in the 10th century, "Bukhara is the area where all Khorasan authorities are located, and it is a city at the beginning of the main road leading to Movarunnahr regions. Its buildings (ulama) were made of wood and were intermingled, surrounded by palaces, gardens, neighborhoods, cobbled streets, and villages connected (to each other) up to twelve farsakhs (distance) on each side. All of them, these castles, buildings, villages and houses¹surrounded by an enclosing wall" [3; B.40].

Historian and geographer Istakhri said that there is no city in Khorasan and Movarunnahr that is better fortified and more populated than Bukhara, and that he has not seen such a clean in Islamic countries about the nature of Bukhara.

writes [4; B.146].

In the 9th-10th centuries, the city of Bukhara was the capital of the Samanid state, and during this period, there was enough water in the Zarafshan River and the canals that flowed from it to artificially irrigate the city and its surrounding lands. Anhors are swampy, along their banks, there are villages [3; B.16]. This encouraged the development of agriculture and horticulture around the city. Ibn Havqal, who was in Bukhara in the 10th century, said, "The fruits of Bukhara are the best fruits of Movarounnahr, and the taste is the sweetest. "The richness of Bukhara is that if a person owns one jarib (1 jarib - 1 hectare) of land, he can provide his family and others with money and food," he wrote.

The development of exact sciences - geometry, mathematics during the Somonides period motivated the construction of buildings in a unique style in urban planning. In the construction of such buildings, it was introduced to build buildings on deeply excavated foundations, using a mixture of brick and mortar. For example, the Mausoleum of the Somanites, the Magoki Attar Mosque are prominent monuments of the architecture of that period. The centuries-old national architectural art of the Bukhara oasis has been combined with new methods and new forms with the strengthening of relations between the countries of the Arab caliphate.

According to Narshahi, Shamsulmulk Nasr ibn Ibrahim (1068-1080), the ruler of the Karakhanid dynasty, created gardens and built buildings in an area of about half a farsakh (1 farsakh - 6.24 km) around the city of Bukhara and called it Shamsabad. He built a guard surrounded by a strong wall near this garden. Inside the reserve there is a castle, a dovecote and a special place where tamed reindeer, deer, foxes and bears are kept. Ahmad Khan, Shamsulmulk's brother, built a palace in a place called Dzhoybor in Bukhara and built a garden and running water next to it [2; B.107].

One of the Karakhanid rulers, Arslan Khan Muhammad ibn Suleiman (1102-1130) built separate residences - palaces in Bukhara and Boykand. According to his order, a palace and a bathhouse were built in Darvaza neighborhood of Bukhara. During his time, Arslan Khan ordered a new wall to be built in front of the old wall of Bukhara, and both walls were firmly attached to each other [5; B.82].

In 1220, the city of Bukhara was captured by Genghis Khan's troops and the city was turned into a ruin. After seven years of devastation, Bukhara lost its importance as a center of trade, crafts and culture.

According to Ibn Batuta, an Arab traveler who was in Bukhara in 1333, most of the mosques, madrassas and markets in the city were in ruins at that time [6; B.114].

The city of Bukhara was a major economic center during the Timurid period. At that time,

¹Kasaba-Arabic word meaning "shahar", that is, the main city, the capital.
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Bukhara was equal to Samarkand in terms of size and size, and was surrounded by 11 gates. Samarkand was more famous only in terms of population and development. Bukhara served as the second capital during the reign of Amir Temur and the Timurids [7; B.38]. The Spanish ambassador Rui Gonzalez de Clavijo wrote about Bukhara in his diary: "...there are places around the city and large buildings in them. Bukhara was a city rich in grain, meat, wine and various other things and products" [8; B.209].

Amir Temur supervised the constant maintenance of architectural structures in the city of Bukhara. Chashmai also built an additional building on top of Ayub's mausoleum. Madrasahs were built in Bukhara (1417) and G'ijduvan (1433) during the reign of Mirzo Ulugbek, the grandson of Sahibqiran [7; B.38].

After Bukhara fell into the hands of the Shaibanis in the first half of the 16th century, its role as a political center began to increase in the second half of the 16th century. During the reign of Shaibani Ubaidullah Khan (1533-1539), the city of Bukhara was turned into the capital of the Khanate [9;B.373]. With the strengthening of the political role of Bukhara, there was a need to rebuild the wall of Bukhara and expand the city limits a little. In order to further develop handicrafts and trade, stalls and craft shops were built in the city [10; B.77].

During the reign of Shaibani Ubaidullah Khan (1533-1540) and Abdullah Khan II (1583-1598), the city walls were strengthened and the western part expanded [11; B.20]. In this way, the length of the wall was extended to a distance of 12 miles, and it was completely rebuilt with a height of 10 meters and a thickness of 5 meters. Special 110 constellations were installed on it, and the protection capabilities were strengthened. There are many convex and convex parts of the wall, and it can be assumed that the area of the city is 650-700 hectares [12; B.141].

In the 16th century, at the intersections of trade routes, dome-shaped trading houses functioned, where there were workshops and trading rooms belonging to a certain craft association. Bukhara trading domes have different shapes, at the direct intersection of the central streets, the dome was placed on strong pillars, and light fell from the top through a glass window. Galleries with shops and workshops were built around [13; B.104]. There were 9 tims in Bukhara, and each tim was half a mile long. There were rows of shops on both sides of the tims, arranged according to the type of goods and products sold in them. For example, under one tim there would be only blacksmith shops, under other tims there would be shoe shops, cloth shops, butchery, jewelry and other shops. Depending on the types of goods and products, there were 50 markets inside the city and 30 outside the city [11; B.30]. To this day, of the three domes preserved in Bukhara, Tower Zargaron, Tower Sarrofon, Tower Telpakfurushon are functioning as tourist objects.

English merchant Antony Jenkinson, who was in Bukhara in 1558-1559, wrote: "Bukhara is a luxurious city, with many brick buildings and magnificent public buildings, especially baths, which have no equal in the world" [14; B.182].

In the 17th century, after the power passed into the hands of the Ashtarkhanids, separate buildings and large ensembles began to be built in the city. Separate schools of architecture in Bukhara [15; B.182] was established, not only in the capital, but also in other cities. There were about 217 guzars in the city [16; B.182].

After the Emirate of Bukhara became a vassal of Tsarist Russia, several changes took place in the urban planning infrastructure. One-story and two-story buildings of the European type were built in the central part of the city and on the south-western side [17; B.182]. In particular, the two-story European-style Jorabek caravanserai built at the end of the 19th century², Gavkushon guzari above the Shahrud canal, the Russian-Chinese bank and the post-telegraph buildings next to it can

²The Jorabek caravanserai is located in the Arabon guzar, in the south of the Sarrafon shopping complex.

be shown. National and European styles were combined in architecture.

After the October coup of 1917, Soviet power was established in the country. The historical events that took place in Turkestan had a great impact on the further fate of the capital of the emirate - Bukhara. On August 29, 1920, as a result of a military operation directed against the emirate, the city of Bukhara, the capital of the emirate, was heavily bombarded from the air and from the ground by aviation and artillery. The roof of the Mir Arab Madrasa collapsed due to the impact of the cannon. Many madrassas and mosques have been converted into cultepas. From Hazrat Imam Gate to Guzari Nazarcha, Kafirobad, Oglan Gate, Kalon Mosque, from Zindon to Tokimdozi bathhouse, from Minara Kalon to Sozangaran dahashi, Bazari Gul, Lattafurushlar Rasta, from Registan to Puli Ashiqon's head were completely burnt. A third of Mehtari Arif guzar from the south of Bukhara, half of the guzar in front of Karshi Gate, Half of the gate of Nahor was leveled with the ground. A fifth of the city's monuments were destroyed and thousands of innocent people lost their lives as a result of the merciless rain of bullets and bombardment. Muhammad Ali Baljuvani said: "34 houses, more than 3,000 shops, about 20 palaces, and 29 mosques were destroyed by fire. About 3,000 yards in the city were burnt to ashes. The city of Bukhara burned for almost 20 days. 300 buildings on Arki Oliy burned down due to artillery fire and bombs, and valuable goods were destroyed" [18; B.182]. Amir Olimkhan is forced to leave Bukhara [19; B.182]. About 3,000 yards in the city were burnt to ashes. The city of Bukhara burned for almost 20 days. 300 buildings on Arki Oliy burned down due to artillery fire and bombs, and valuable goods were destroyed" [18; B.182]. Amir Olimkhan is forced to leave Bukhara [19; B.182]. About 3,000 yards in the city were burnt to ashes. The city of Bukhara burned for almost 20 days. 300 buildings on Arki Oliy burned down due to artillery fire and bombs, and valuable goods were destroyed" [18; B.182]. Amir Olimkhan is forced to leave Bukhara [19; B.182].

After the capture of the city of Bukhara by the Red Army in September 1920, power was transferred to the Provisional All-Bukhara Revolutionary Committee. On September 14, the supreme legislative body - the All Bukhara Revolutionary Committee, headed by A. Muhitdinov and the Council of People's Supervisors, chaired by Fayzulla Khojaev, was formed. On October 6-8, 1920, the formation of the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic was announced at the First Congress of All Bukhara People's Representatives.

The government under the leadership of F. Khojaev began to restore the destroyed city, and practical changes were made in the area. In particular, efforts were made to develop the fields of post-telegraph, telephone, photography and cinematography. At the same time, a number of measures were taken to lay stones on the streets of Bukhara, to organize transport routes [20; B.182].

In 1922, the construction of a power plant began in Bukhara in order to light the city streets and provide the population with electric lights. Necessary equipment was brought from Moscow, Kharkiv, Tbilisi, Gegeneyshvili led the project [21; B.182]. In the autumn of 1923, a power plant was installed on Registan Square in Bukhara, and from December 12 of the same year, residents began to use electric lights [20; B.79].

During the government of the USSR, special attention was paid to social infrastructure, and modern educational and medical institutions were built. 17 primary schools, 2 girls' schools, 3 orphanages, 1 vocational school, 1 workshop, 1 music school, and 1 political school were established in Jumda, Bukhara in 1920-1921 [20; B.95]. Also, 5 evening courses were organized, in which 120 people studied in Persian, Turkish, Russian, and German languages [22]. In the 1921-1922 academic year, the first darulmu'almin (university for training teachers) was opened in Bukhara. The duration of study at Darulmu'allimin was 2 years, and there was also a part-time

department [23; B.23]. During the years 1920-1924, 69 schools, 2 institutes, 3 music and 3 craft schools, 13 boarding schools, 13 libraries, museum and drama theaters operated [24; B.347].

The government of Bukhara built cultural institutions such as theater, library, museum, club, and tea house. In 1921, the "Etimkhan" theater building was built, and summer theater performances were organized in Registan square [25]. In the summer of 1921, the library named Abu Ali ibn Sina began its activity in the Amir Olimkhan madrasa [20; B.102]. On November 8, 1922, a museum was opened in Sitorai Mokhi Hossa and was named "Kori Yoldosh museum". In 1923, a radio station was built and radio broadcasts were carried out. 5 clubs and 10 red teahouses were built and put into operation in 1923-1924 in order to attract the population to cultural life [26; B.25].

In the center of the city in 1933, on an area of 50 hectares, S. A cultural and recreational park named after Kirov was created. It had 1 cinema, an exhibition space, a lake, a dance floor, a chess and billiard hall [27; B.80-81].

After the end of the Second World War, the construction of social facilities in the city continued. In 1959, the People's University of Culture was established in Bukhara [13; B.104].

At the end of the 1960s, 7 libraries and 9 cinemas were operating in the city. In 1966, 1 million 759 thousand people used cinema services.

In the 1970s, the city had the State Pedagogical Institute named after S. Orjonokidze with about 7,000 students, a branch of the Tashkent Polytechnic Institute with 2,300 students, 2 special secondary schools with 8,700 students, and 7 vocational schools that trained more than 300 workers of various professions every year. there were technical educational institutions, 33 general education schools with more than 3100 students, 8 youth workers' schools and 73 preschools with 12,000 children [28; B.65]. The history-local history museum established in 1972 in Bukhara has also gained great importance in the cultural life of the city dwellers. There were also 28 libraries, 10 cinemas and 15 clubs [29; B.365].

In the world experience, in the management of large cities, there are methods of dividing the city into districts, and this process was considered as a factor influencing the faster development of the city. During the time of the Soviet government, the practice of managing cities in this way was also introduced. On May 26, 1978, by the decision of the deputies of the People's Soviet of Bukhara region "On the establishment of districts in the city of Bukhara", Textile and Fayzulla Khojaev districts were established in the city [30]. They are administratively subordinated to Bukhara city administration. In 1980, there were 24 general education schools [31] in Fayzulla Khojaev district, 12 in Textile district [32], 23,046 students were educated in Fayzulla Khojaev district schools, and 1,457 people were educated in 5 evening schools. 4718 children were educated in 35 preschool educational institutions. Training rooms specialized in production have also been organized in the districts. In particular, photography, tailoring, locksmithing, and cooking classes were conducted. 34,500 students were educated in the city of Bukhara.

Thus, the role of educational institutions in the infrastructure of the city is important, and with the increase of the city's population, efforts to provide quality services to the population have led to the development of urban planning.

Attention to the medical field was also caused by the increased need in the early 20th century. The increase of various infectious diseases among the population showed that there is a great need for the establishment of a modern healthcare system and the construction of medical facilities in Bukhara. The government of the republic paid great attention to the health care system. On October 31, 1920, the Health Care Inspectorate was established under the government of the USSR. Abdulahad Burkhanov, who has improved his qualifications in Germany, was appointed as the

first supervisor of the "Pharmaceutical", "Sanitary-epidemiological", and "Treatment" departments of the inspectorate [33]. On the initiative of the inspectorate, work was carried out to expand the 100-bed city hospital in the capital of the USSR to 200 beds. 3 new buildings were built in front of the hospital, and repair work was carried out in medical facilities in need of repair. 200,000 gold was allocated by the state for these events [34]. Medical equipment was brought from Berlin and Moscow, X-ray, ophthalmology and other new medical rooms were established in the hospital. In order to improve women's medical care, the women's outpatient clinic in the city was expanded to 30 beds and a maternity ward with 10 beds was created. Four outpatient clinics have been established in Old Bukhara for patients, one of which is specialized for patients with malaria. In New Bukhara, a 100-bed city hospital provides medical assistance to residents, and an outpatient clinic and a molar station were established at the hospital. The hospital had surgical, maternity and internal medicine departments.

The main reason for the diseases was that at the beginning of the 20th century, the water of the Shahrud canal did not reach the ponds on the outskirts of the city. As a result, the pond water became polluted and malaria increased among the population. The disease spread rapidly and the death rate among people increased. The carriers of this disease are flies, and the disease increased even more during hot summer days. On September 14, 1920, on the initiative of Faizulla Khojaev, work was carried out to determine the sources of the origin of this disease. In 1922, N.M., a researcher at the Tropical Institute in Moscow. Isaev was sent on a business trip to Bukhara. He examined the residents of the city with the help of local doctors and found that 88-100% of the population of Bukhara were infected with rhishta disease, 3-19% of them were dying, and about 40% were suffering from the disease again [36].

On August 1, 1923, N.M. Isaev presented the conclusions of the scientific expedition to the Board of Supervisors of the USSR and proposed the establishment of a branch of the Tropical Institute in Bukhara. As a result, on December 24, 1923, the institute of tropical diseases named "Fayzulla Khojaev" was established in Bukhara [37; B.78] and the institute was equipped with medical equipment imported from Germany. In 1924, 18 doctors worked at the institute, 15 of them were military doctors who completed a 3-month special training on fighting malaria [38; B.444]. By 1924, 5 hospitals, 2 outpatient clinics and 8 first aid stations were operating in the USSR [39; B.228].

In the early years after World War II, the city's health care system was in a state of disrepair, and attention to medical facilities was in dire straits due to lack of funding. By the 1950s, the situation had improved significantly. In the city of Bukhara, 1 million rubles were spent on the repair and equipment of medical institutions in 1947, and by 1950, 7 million rubles were allocated. In 1946, there were 30 medical centers in Bukhara, and by 1965 their number had reached 50 [40; B.367]. In the 50s of the 20th century, a sanatorium for 100 people was built near the residence of the emir of Bukhara, Sitorai Mohi Khosa, where hundreds of residents had the opportunity to rest every year [41; B.405].

According to data from 1966, Bukhara had a 250-bed city hospital, a 200-bed children's hospital, a 125-bed hospital for infectious diseases, six polyclinics (3 of which are for children), 12 doctors' offices and 25 paramedics [42; B. 347].

It is clear from the above that the construction of medical facilities in Bukhara city led to the development of the city's infrastructure and the change of the city's appearance, the city's growth towards the south.

From the 20s of the 20th century, the government of the USSR paid special attention to the establishment and organization of production enterprises and trade facilities. In 1920, in the city

of Bukhara, the Central People's Bank, its branches in the regions and cities, in 1922, a power station, matches and soap factories [43; B.149-150], in 1923 Bukhara Stock Exchange was established [13; B.77]. In 1923, 7 cotton processing, 3 oil production, and 4 leather processing enterprises were operating in Bukhara [37; B.82].

Many industrial enterprises in the city were moved mainly during the Second World War, and during the war, these enterprises were directed to the production of ammunition and weapons. (for example, the Kharkov bicycle factory) After the war years, these factories turned into an economic infrastructure subject to the ideology of the center, turning cotton raw materials into an oil extraction factory.

In the 1980s, new industrial enterprises and social facilities were established in the city. In 1980-1990, a textile factory, in 1987, a new shoe factory was put into operation [13; B.81]. According to the data of these years, despite the fact that every enterprise tries to fulfill its "socialist obligation", only 6 of the existing 18 enterprises in the district fulfilled the production plan.

By the 1980s, the economic crisis began in many regions of the Union, the manufactured industrial products did not meet world standards, and the equipment used in enterprises since the 1940s and 1950s had already passed its working life and did not meet the requirements of the era. The use of obsolete technical equipment and the increase of the annual plan by the center brought industrial enterprises to the brink of collapse. This caused a decrease in the production volume of the enterprises and failure to fulfill the set plan.

It should be said that during the Soviet government, housing construction was of special importance among the material funds of the city infrastructure. On October 10, 1946, at the joint meeting of the 20th session of the Council of Deputies of the Bukhara region, a special decision was made to carry out general construction works in the city [44]. In particular, in the first years after the Second World War, attention was paid to housing construction and renovation of existing buildings, among all other sectors of the city economy. In 1948, 69% of the housing renovation plan was completed in Bukhara [45], and in 1956, 33 houses, a hotel for 75 people, a bathhouse, and a school were built in Bukhara [40].

In 1957, the Decision "On the development of residential construction in the USSR" was adopted, and it was determined to completely eliminate the housing problem within 10-12 years. In 1958, the housing stock was 368,000 square kilometers, and by 1967 it had reached 510,000 square kilometers. Housing construction cooperatives were established in Bukhara, as well as in other cities of the republic, due to the need to fully provide the population with housing.

One of the actions carried out in the Soviet era was providing workers with free housing, which was aimed at preventing workers' "indolence", "tying" them to the enterprise, and providing production with workers. Homes were repossessed from those who voluntarily resigned or were released from work. The enterprises themselves had to build accommodation for employees. In addition, the practice of building houses with factory and factory workers was widely used. So, the development of economic infrastructure in the city led to the creation of residential areas, which led to the development of urban planning.

In the late 1970s, 1 mln. 741 thousand soums were spent. In particular, road surface repair, street lighting, improvement of public recreation centers were carried out [46]. 1970-1975 in the city of Bukhara a dairy factory, in 1974 a yarn-making plant, a car park, a city hospital, a pedagogical institute, a House of Soviets, a house of political education, a house of trade unions, residential buildings of more than 300,000 square meters, a large-format cinema, 700 two hotels (Zarafshon and Varakhsha), 4 schools with 5,200 beds, kindergartens with 2,030 beds, as well as Inturist with 378 beds in 1974 and "Kommunal" with 380 beds were built and put into operation

in 1976 [47].

It should be said that many mistakes were made during the construction of the city. First of all, in the construction of the city, natural factors are not taken into account, especially the direction of the wind is not taken into account in the construction of residential and social buildings. This situation made it difficult to exchange air in these buildings. Secondly, not enough attention has been paid to the greening of the city, that is, to the establishment of the "green zone" in the suburbs. However, the created green zone protects the city located in the desert zone from various hot winds and salt dust storms. It is worth saying that if the winds take an active part in cleaning the air of some cities, they add their "share" in polluting others. The role of local winds in the air exchange of cities located in plains as well as in mountainous regions is incomparable. This situation is especially important in Bukhara region. Most of the winds in the region blow from the north. Therefore, in urban planning, in the construction of residential buildings, enterprises and various institutions, such a natural law must be observed. Thirdly, during the Soviet period, the practice of destroying many old buildings was used. In 1920-1960, most of the old courtyards, guzars, and architectural monuments located along the inner part of the ancient defense wall of the city were demolished along with the wall. Registan square in front of the Ark fortress and its 17th century monuments located nearby, including the Poyandabi paternal mosque, which is the second largest mosque after the Kalon mosque, as well as Dor ush-shifa, Bazari gosfand, Khoja Nihal, Shodimbi madrasas, built in the XVI century by Khoja Sa'd Joybori Kalabad madrasa was completely demolished[48; B.11]. The 16th century monuments, the fourth and fifth trading towers - Toki Ordfurushon and Toki Tirgaron - were also destroyed. New buildings were erected in its place, including the current 6th school specializing in history and the regional internal affairs department. 80% of the buildings inside the Ark fortress were destroyed, some were damaged during the attacks of the Red Army in 1920, while the rest were gradually demolished. Today, only 20 percent of the building of the arch has arrived. A large part of the city's defensive wall and 9 of its 11 gates were removed. The area from Sheikh Rangrez Guzari near Karshi Gate to Kokilai Kalon Guzari was destroyed and a children's hospital, a grenadier plant, a bus station and other buildings were built in its place. In the historical area between Samarkand and Hazrat Imam gates, a taxi park, a furniture store, the buildings of the teachers' training institute, and partly new residences of the population have been built. Between Hazrat Imam and Oghlan gates, there are historical houses named Hossa Po'lod, Nazarcha, Kofar-Rabat, Khoja Kurban, Qazi Mir Hashim, Askariby, as well as a pool, a house, and the grave of father Oghlon, all of which were demolished and replaced by the Bukhara State Pedagogical Institute. one of the buildings, and in front of it, a two-story building for teachers and the building of the Bukhara Regional Executive Committee (formerly the College of Culture) were built. At the beginning of the 20th century, there was a small mausoleum, an 18th century mosque and a pool in the Guzar of Sheikh Jalal. All these buildings are also located in Sahibzada, Mirakon, adjacent to Sheikh Jalal Guzar.

Since the 1960s, when new two- and four-story residences began to be built on the lower side of the defense wall, the terms "New city" and "small district" (microdistrict) began to be used in relation to this area.

Thus, the construction "reforms" carried out during the Soviet era damaged the historical old part of Bukhara, and the southwestern part of the city looked completely different.

On May 8-17, 1976, in the city of Gazli, which is located in the natural gas extraction area of Uzbekistan, earthquakes of magnitude M-7.3, strength exceeding 9 points occurred one after another [49]. The strength of consecutive vibrations reached 7 points in Bukhara. The natural disaster damaged the infrastructure of the city, especially the cultural heritage objects located in

the "old" city. In particular, the domes of the Mir Arab madrasa, the roof, and the roof in the courtyard were also damaged. During the years 1976-1977, the large domes and the inner courtyard were renovated. In 1977, special scientific-restoration works worth 920.8 thousand soums were carried out. Builders from other sister republics were also involved in the repair and construction of urban housing facilities. After the earthquake, 4 small settlements designed for 10,000 inhabitants were built and commissioned in the city.

In the 4 small areas that were completed and put into use, there were no green zones for recreation, sidewalks for pedestrians, and internal lighting devices between houses. Also, residents living in the lower floors of the houses built garages and various storage rooms and planted agricultural products in the fields. This had a negative impact on the appearance of the city.

In conclusion, it can be said that the city of Bukhara is one of the cities that have been developing since the 5th century BC. Over the centuries, no matter which dynasty ruled Bukhara, the city developed and formed in its own way. Embracing ancient history, Bukhara has become a center of traditional handicrafts, high trade potential, and one of the major cultural and religious centers of the Muslim world. In 1920-1990, the city of Bukhara went through stages of development and decline. During these years, economic-social and cultural-household infrastructure was built in the city. The urbanization process developed and the city expanded to the southeast. Modern buildings, parks, industrial enterprises, factories and textile factories were built in the city. Engineering, transport, communication and logistics services have been established. But industrial enterprises in the center of the city, especially the meat factory, oil extraction factory, cotton ginning factory and similar factories and factories that harm the city's ecology, caused the increase of various social problems to the image and life of the city. At the same time, the Soviet government, while preserving and repairing the historical architectural monuments of the city, also carried out their demolition. This has caused historical structures that have been preserved for centuries to disappear without a trace.

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